

HAY FEVER'S CONQUEROR.

Breathe Hyomei and Escape This Dreaded Summer Visitor.

By the use of Hyomei you can save an expensive trip to the mountains and escape weeks of suffering. This remarkable remedy for the cure of hay fever kills the germs of the disease, soothes and heals the irritated mucous membrane and if used two or three weeks before the time of the usual appearance of hay fever will prevent the attack.

The complete Hyomei treatment consists of a neat pocket inhaler, through which Hyomei is breathed, a bottle of Hyomei and a medicine dropper. The air taken into the lungs in this way is filled with healing balsams and forms a perfect safeguard against attacks of hay fever or rose cold.

Those who have had hay fever know how little help can be gained by stomach dosing in this disease. Hyomei is the only scientific yet common-sense treatment for the trouble.

It is easy enough for anyone to say that a remedy will give satisfaction, but the Red Cross Pharmacy offers to refund the money if Hyomei does not do all that is claimed for it, which certainly inspires faith in the treatment.

Hyomei really gives you in your own home a change of climate, and hay fever sufferers know from past experience that this has been the only thing that afforded them relief. By breathing Hyomei a few times daily you can save the expense and trouble of a mountain trip and avoid all danger of hay fever.

NOVEL VACATION DEVICE.

How Two Summer Girls Paid Shore Expenses.

The vacation device of two Los Angeles (Cal.) girls who desired a summer outing that would prove both pleasant and profitable will appeal to many parents, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. These young women established themselves in the beach of a popular Pacific coast seaside resort, erected a large tent and furnished it with rugs, pillows, hammocks, cushions, blankets, toys, tin pails, boxes, and spades, building blocks, etc. Then they hung out a sign reading: "Day Nursery. Check Your Babies Here. Best of Care. Moderate Charges."

At first it looked as if the experiment might not prove successful, but after one or two mothers, more daring than the average, had given the nursery a trial others followed, and in a little while the girls were compelled to employ assistant caretakers. Parents going on a sail checked their whole family, mothers ready for the morning dip deposited the baby, fathers tired of answering "What for?" took their youngsters to the tent, had them entered, received brass checks to correspond with those around the necks of their youngsters and began to enjoy life once more; young aunts going fishing took little nieces and nephews to the Los Angeles girls, and the latter in every instance guaranteed to "watch over their charges" and kept their promise.

"We are doing more business than the snake charmer," said one of them. "We are not only making our expenses, but will have a big surplus at the end of the season. We shall stay as long as the crowds do. Some of the same children come every day. The mothers know that they are in good hands, for we direct their amusement, correct their speech and give them a constant change of occupation so that they do not become restless and fret. The tent is better for them than so much hot sun."

A Greedy Bird.

The adjutant, or marabou, is a tall bird of India about five feet high. The wings expanded measure about fifteen feet from tip to tip. It readily swallows a cat or a hare whole.

A Piscatorial Gannet.

The jaculator fish, the piscatorial gannet of the Javan lakes, uses his mouth as a squirt gun and is a marksmanship of no mean ability. Go to a small lake or pond filled with specimens of jaculators, place a stake or pole in the water with the end projecting from one to three feet above the surface, place a beetle or fly on top of the pole and await developments. Soon the water will be swarming with tiny gunners, each anxious for a shot at the tender morsel which the experimenter has placed in full view. Presently one comes to the surface, steadily observes his prey and measures the distance. Instantly he screws his mouth into the funniest shapes imaginable, discharges a stream of water with precision equal to any sharpshooter, knocks the fly or beetle into the water, where he is instantly devoured by the successful Nimrod or some of his hungry horde. This sport may be kept up as long as the supply of beetles and flies holds out.

Noted Abolitionist Dead.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—John Blazer, known in slavery times as one of the foremost abolitionists in Illinois and the leader in the underground railway movement, is dead here. Mr. Blazer was born in Washington county, Pa., May 12, 1814. He knew both Lincoln and Douglas and was a staunch Lincoln man. Between 1850 and 1860 he helped over 200 slaves to gain their freedom.

Immigrants Didn't Stay Long.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A Poleander who came to this country a few days ago has been found drowned in the canal. On Friday morning last a companion who came from Poland at the same time fell from a bicycle he was learning to ride near the railroad tracks in this city and was instantly killed by a train.

Fatal Storm in Illinois.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 26.—A severe storm has struck Peoria, eight miles from here, killing one and injuring several.

SCHWAB MAY RESUME

Likely to Be Again President of the Steel Combine.

CONTRACT PERMITS HIM TO DO SO.

A New Story Regarding the Much Discussed Topic of Mr. Schwab's Salary—"Million Dollars a Year" Was Really a Million in Five Years.

There has been much speculation in Pittsburgh, says a dispatch from that city, as to what position Charles M. Schwab holds now toward the United States Steel corporation. Recently he was quoted as having said that as soon as he regained his health he would again assume his position as president. This remark, coming so soon after his resignation, has caused many to wonder.

When Mr. Schwab accepted the presidency of the Steel corporation, it is declared the authorities here, he did so with the agreement that he was to continue as such for five years and was to receive \$100,000 a year as salary. When the arrangements had been completed and Mr. Carnegie learned that he was scheduled to receive only \$80,000 for his work, it is asserted Mr. Carnegie remarked that he would make it an even million, adding \$40,000 a year. It is said that this act of Mr. Carnegie led to the persistent rumors that the president of the Steel corporation received \$1,000,000 a year.

Mr. Carnegie still believes in Mr. Schwab, it is further declared. Hence when the latter wanted to resign he persuaded Mr. Carnegie to select his friend and fellow worker, President Corey, rather than intrust the presidency to those more familiar with the affairs in New York.

James Gayley, first vice president of the Steel corporation, had been one of Andrew Carnegie's young partners, yet Mr. Corey was selected over him as president. Mr. Gayley and Mr. Schwab did not work as closely together in Carnegie's harness as did Messrs. Schwab and Corey. Mr. Gayley attended to the ore properties, the steamships, railroads and gas and coal properties, while Messrs. Schwab and Corey ascended step by step from the blast furnace to the finishing mills.

Many guesses have been made as to how much salary Mr. Corey receives. Nothing official has been learned here, where there are so many men in close touch with doings in the trust.

RADIUM FOR BLINDNESS.

Sightless Girl Made to See Light and Motion.

Widespread interest has been aroused by the case of eleven-year-old Lillie Spitznagel, who was recently operated on with radium and X rays in combination for paralysis of the optic nerve and who, since the operation, is said to be able to distinguish light from darkness, says a New York dispatch. The operation was performed by Dr. Aron Jenkins, assisted by William J. Hammer. Mr. Hammer said:

"We do not claim that we have made the child see nor to have produced any effect necessarily permanent. What we did do was this: We tested the girl for blindness with every test we could think of, and the result seemed to us to indicate absolutely that she was totally blind. When we had performed these tests we tried the X ray and then the radium, without effect, and then tried them in combination, with the results described.

"The girl's involuntary movement when the combination of X ray and radium was applied, together with her ability since the experiments to distinguish electric lights and the lights of boats, are important as evidence. We propose to test the girl further as soon as it is practicable."

Big Sum by Registered Mail.

The war department is arranging for the shipment of 5,000,000 pesos in silver certificates to the Philippine Islands by a novel method, says a Washington special. The money will go as registered mail. The express companies insisted on fixed charges on the face value of the certificates, amounting to several thousand dollars, despite the fact that they would not be completed until sealed and signed by Philippine officials. The money will be put in charge of three specially delegated clerks, who will go through with them from Washington to San Francisco. An army officer will then convey them under guard to Manila.

Travels Far to Wed.

Miss Catherine Colfelt, granddaughter of the late James McManis, whose fortune of \$4,000,000 she will eventually inherit, has started on a semi-circuit of the globe to wed Lieutenant Earl Taylor in Yokohama, Japan, where he is now awaiting her, his station being with his company in Manila, says a Philadelphia special. Lieutenant Taylor is a son of Milton Taylor, a prominent banker and member of the Toledo (O.) board of public service. They met a few years ago at West Point and became engaged after a short acquaintance.

Teeth Stolen While Asleep.

A Beaver Falls (Pa.) dispatch says that a well-dressed man who said his name was Robert Murphy and that he lived in New Brighton called on Justice James Piper of the former place and made complaint that while he was asleep, with his mouth open, on a lounge at his home some one entered the room, gently extracted his false teeth from his mouth and made away with them.

THE REXALL REMEDIES

Have made many friends in the few months that they have been on the market, and the

Rexall KIDNEY CURE

is one of the best. It is a liquid remedy and unlike pills—which have to dissolve—and they don't always do that—it enters into the circulation at once and goes right to the spot.

Two sizes, small 45c., and large 85c.

Sold only at the
RED CROSS PHARMACY
160 No. Main St., Barre, Vt.

Government Employee Under Charges.

Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 26.—W. E. Murphy, chief clerk in the office of the surveyor general of Arizona, has been relieved upon telegraphic instruction from Washington and has been succeeded by Thomas Armstrong, formerly in the drafting department. Murphy was charged with having collected double fees for certain work, claiming that the government did not supply funds to keep up with the work and an extra charge was necessary to pay the clerks overtime.

English Battle Ship Launched.

London, Aug. 26.—The Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) has launched the battle ship Dominion at Barrow. The Dominion is the last of the three ships known as the King Edward VII class. When completed the Dominion will have cost \$9,500,000. She is a first class battle ship of 16,350 tons displacement. She is 425 feet long, has 78 feet beam, draws 29½ feet of water, has 18,000 indicated horse power and will have an estimated speed of over 18 knots.

Million Dollars' Worth of Silk.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The Pacific Mail company's big liner Korea has arrived from the orient, bringing less than 3,000 tons of freight. What her cargo lacked in dimensions, however, it made up in value. It included nearly 1,300 bales of raw silk, and the value of this shipment is more than \$1,000,000. She also carried 18,000 chests of tea and in her treasure room twenty-three boxes of gold and silver specie consigned to local banks.

Bryan at Columbus, Neb.

Columbus, Neb., Aug. 26.—William J. Bryan arrived early for the state Democratic convention, and the morning trains brought in several hundred delegates, who, with few exceptions, are stated to bear instructions favoring fusion with the Populists. The Democratic convention at Grand Island will keep in close communication by long distance telephone. It is believed the Populist convention will favor fusion as in former years.

Fire on the St. Lawrence.

Frontenac, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Clayton, the Standard Oil company's supply boat which distributed gasoline and kerosene to residents on the Thousand Islands, took fire while in Clayton bay and burned to the water's edge. By the bursting of the tanks on the boat 1,400 gallons of gasoline and 250 gallons of kerosene were spread burning upon the water. The steamboat landings and railroad dock caught fire, but were saved after hard work by the firemen.

Alaskan Telegraph Completed.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26.—A special from Dawson says that Captain Nesmith, who is in charge of Fort Egbert, announces that the last link connecting St. Michael's by telegraph is complete. Messages are now forwarded to Nome by mail. This marks the completion of the American government's great Alaskan overland system.

First Mayor of Amsterdam Dead.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Aug. 26.—John Carmichael, the first mayor of the city of Amsterdam and for many years a leading business man, is dead at the age of eighty-two years.



Gave to C. A. Churchill, Cook avenue, Weymouth, Mass., a man over 60 years of age, the energy and strength necessary to feel strong and well again. It will give you good health if you are all dragged out. All druggists sell QUINONA.

STORIES OF SALISBURY

Incidents in the Career of England's Former Premier.

BEGAN AS A NEWSPAPER WRITER.

His Experience "Roughing It" in Australia—Romantic Meeting of His Future Wife—Touching Tribute to Her Memory—His Practical Interest in Electricity and Chemistry—A Scientist as Well as a Statesman.

Lord Salisbury, whose death has just removed one of the most eminent of British statesmen, might almost be said to have had hereditary statesman-like attainments. He traced his ancestry back to Norman times, when Robert Sitit, founder of the family, was a soldier of renown in the days of William Rufus. The Salisbury branch of the Cecils, however, had its origin from the second son of Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth's famous minister. Robert Cecil became secretary of state and lord high treasurer, like his father before him, and eclipsed his elder brother, who had been created Earl of Exeter, in political reputation. Sir Robert Cecil was made Baron Cecil of Essendine in 1603 and Viscount Cranborne the next year. In 1605 the title of Salisbury was brought into the family, when he was made Earl of Salisbury. James, the seventh earl, was made marquis in 1780. Sir Robert's son, the second earl, sat in the house of commons during the commonwealth. The fourth earl was a Catholic and conspired for the restoration of James II. The first Marquis of Salisbury served for some time in the commons and was Lord Chamberlain from 1783 to 1804, a fellow of the Royal society and a patron of the arts and sciences. James, the second marquis, was lord privy seal in Lord Derby's first administration and in 1858 was first president of the council. The last named nobleman, father of the late marquis, married the daughter of Bamber Gascoigne, a merchant of the city of London, and on this side the statesman just dead could claim descent from three oldmen of the city.

The late Lord Salisbury, whose full name was Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, was a second son, and apparently not one of his father's favorites, as he was kept on so meager an allowance that he had to write for the newspapers and reviews to maintain himself.

He was successful at this, for he was not only well educated and rather deft with his pen, but his position as the son of the lord privy seal and president of the council gave him unusual opportunities for getting inside information.

At this time in his life Lord Robert and Millais, the painter, then also a young man, were chums, and they went to Australia together. They lived in a shanty and roughed it at the gold fields for awhile without getting much richer.

Returning to England, the young Cecil promptly married against his father's wishes and went to parliament for the Stamford division, which he represented until the death of his elder brother gave him the marquise and a seat in the house of lords.

Lord Salisbury was no respecter of persons in his moments of absent mindedness. A recent London dispatch stated that King Edward had an unusual experience with the distinguished statesman and diplomatist. It appears that to Lord Salisbury an audience had been given by his majesty. During a lull in the conversation he lapsed into one of his spells of absent mindedness. On a table close to his lordship was a portrait of the king. He took it up, gazed at it long and critically and then remarked: "Poor old duffer. I wonder if he is as stupid as he looks." Edward is not a "duffer," and he doesn't look "stupid." So of course there was no sting in Lord Salisbury's observation.

The legend descriptive of the first meeting of Lord Salisbury, then Lord Robert Cecil, and his future wife has the merit at least of being interesting even if its claim to the higher merit of accuracy is doubtful.

"Miss Alderson," the raconteur states, "was by some accident shut in a village church she had entered to sketch. Night was stealing on before the young lady discovered this, and she began to get alarmed. She tried in vain to force the door, and shouting and rapping at the window proved useless. As a last resource she rang the bell that summoned the villagers to church each Sunday. It happened there was staying in the village a young gentleman who declined to be influenced by statements that the devil was in the belfry. Though he could not persuade any one to accompany him, he set out on his errand of rescue undeterred. Within six months after their meeting in the church they had become engaged."

At the age of twenty-seven Lord Robert married the daughter of Edward Hall Alderson, a barrister, who afterward rose to a judgeship and was made Baron Alderson by his son-in-law after he had risen to a powerful position in the state. It was a love match, and for a second son, with his fortune still to make, it was not one to command the ready approval of his father, but it brought the future statesman a talented and sympathetic wife.

Lord Salisbury never recovered from the loss he suffered in 1809 by the death of his wife.

thorpe who had died, he spoke of the sorrow which had come into his own life.

"When a man has done his work and those whom he loves pass one by one behind the veil," said the aged statesman, "there is nothing better for him than to die as our friend has died, full of years and leaving behind him a memory fragrant with good deeds. He should be able to say in the words of an obscure but beautiful modern poet:

"When my last hour grows dark for me
I shall not fear
Death's dreaded face to see,
Death's voice to hear.
"I shall not fear the night
When day is done;
My life was loyal to the light
And served the sun."

In 1874 Lord Disraeli, then prime minister, appointed Lord Salisbury secretary of state for India. They had been bitter political antagonists and Lord Salisbury had some doubt about the propriety of taking office under a chief he had so frequently attacked, but on the advice of Mr. Gladstone he accepted it. It was soon after their reunion in Downing street that the Tory chief described his colleague as "a great master of gibes and flouts and jeers." Lord Salisbury took the description without offense, and Disraeli afterward amply atoned for it by public expressions of consideration. It was a time for a strong man at the head of Indian affairs. There was famine in India. Salisbury grasped the situation with ability. He adopted Lord Northbrook's policy with regard to the exportation of Indian grain in spite of its unpopularity, persuaded parliament to make a loan of £10,000,000 and chartered steamers to convey food to the distressed districts.

Even up to the beginning of his last sickness Lord Salisbury was a tireless worker. He was interested practically in chemistry and electricity, and applied it himself to his estate, Hatfield House, and elsewhere. He had a private chemical laboratory, where he spent much time. Several of his public addresses showed his lively interest in science, such as that at the opening of the electric railroad in Liverpool in 1883 and at the meeting of the British association in Oxford in 1894, over which he presided.

Writing of this phase of Lord Salisbury, the late Julian Ralph said about a year ago:

"Very pleasant to him are the hours he spends in his laboratory, which is said to be unsurpassed in completeness and modernness by any private laboratory in England. From his youth he has had a bent for this work, and in physics especially he has attained such knowledge as to be sought for counsel and discussion by some of the greatest minds in that field. It is even said of him that if he had not been a great statesman he would have been a greater scientist."

"The reason that he has written and spoken very little upon scientific subjects is that because of his modesty and because of his association with many brilliant lights in science he perhaps too fully realizes that other men have a better right than he to discuss in public those matters in which he feels himself to be only a student."

BIG SHIP'S LAUNDRY BAG.

Washing of the Soiled Linen of an Ocean Liner.

If you happen to stroll out on one of the piers where the big ocean greyhounds dock a few hours after a vessel has arrived you will see down at one end a number of great heaps of linen piled up like haystacks in a farmers' meadow. Working in this field of white, counting and sorting and piling, are eight or ten men, almost hidden by the stacks that stand as high as their heads all about them. This heaped up accumulation, sufficient to stock an ordinary store, is the contents of the liner's laundry bag for just a single voyage being counted and assorted preparatory to going to the tub and washing board.

A big passenger liner like the Oceanic or the New York is practically a floating city of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons, and the week's wash at the end of each trip—that is, for six or seven days—contains from 25,000 to 40,000 pieces.

The largest ships carry probably 50,000 separate pieces, the supply for an average voyage including about 10,000 napkins and a like number of sheets and towels, 5,000 pillow slips and 1,000 tablecloths, besides jackets, aprons, counterpanes and the various other articles necessary to the operations of the galleys, saloons and staterooms.

In addition to this, of course a large reserve stock is kept on shore by each of the steamship companies to make up deficiencies due to losses or wear. The ship's linen is in charge of one or more linen keepers and is stored by the thousands in convenient lockers. Each day the various stewards report to the linen keeper with the soiled pieces they have gathered up and in exchange receive fresh ones.

As soon as the liner reaches port on either side of the Atlantic the soiled linen is counted, sorted, put into immense sacks and hurried away to the laundry. Some of the lines have special establishments for doing their own work and keep a large force busy all the time. Others have contracts with regular laundries especially equipped for doing this class of washing and ironing in quick time. In estimating the cost of operating an ocean liner, the laundry bill is an item that the average person would not think of as important perhaps, but it is easy to see that it reaches a very tidy sum in the course of a year, that of the big International Mercantile Marine company fleet—which includes and is the largest fleet of passenger steamers in the world—amounting well up toward a million dollars.

PARKER WAS ANGRY.

New York Jurist Secures Arrest of Fleischmann's Chauffeur.

UNBURLY AUTO CAUSES TROUBLE.

The Mayor of Cincinnati Detained in Kingston and Has to Pay \$250 to Get His Automobile Driver Out of the Clutches of the Law.

Julius Fleischmann, mayor of Cincinnati, left \$250 of his money in Kingston (N. Y.) special to the New York World. Joseph P. Bridges, Mr. Fleischmann's chauffeur, nearly ran down Judge Alton B. Parker of the court of appeals, for which he was arrested at the instance of the much angered judge.

Mayor Fleischmann had to go to the recorder's court to rescue Bridges. At the door of the courthouse he was served with a summons in an action for damages by a bottler whose horse had run away at sight of the wild flying auto. This grievance, with several other liabilities incurred by the auto, was settled by the Cincinnati man, who was forced to spend twenty-five minutes in getting his chauffeur out of the clutches of the law.

Bridges arrived here with the car about noon to await the arrival of his employer and some Ohio friends coming on a train. The day was hot and the streets almost deserted.

Whether to cool himself or create excitement Bridges did not say, but he started up Broadway from the West Side station at a ten mile an hour pace. He went through all the streets and had the center of the stage.

When he started to return to the station to meet his employer he sped down Broadway so fast that railroad men say a forty mile an hour train could not have overtaken him.

The car overtook a survey in which were Chief Judge Parker and County Judge John G. Van Etten, who were being driven by Henry Kelder.

The ponderous machine passed within a foot of the high horse's head, and both horses immediately reared. Kelder held them in as best he could, but they started to run.

Then Judge Parker and Judge Van Etten leaned over and also pulled on the reins, finally succeeded in bringing the team to a stop.

In the meantime the touring car had not been idle. A team owned by Peter P. Zeh, a bottler, became frightened, started to run and landed in the front window of the Kingston Electric company's offices. The big plate glasses were smashed into smithereens, and electric fans were scattered everywhere.

A small boy who was in the wagon was thrown ten feet in the air, but landed on his feet unharmed. Chauffeur Bridges and his machine continued to the depot.

Chief Judge Parker had been frightened by his experience, but now he was angry. Calling to a policeman, he ordered the chauffeur's immediate arrest. Bridges was arraigned before Recorder Carpenter. The hearing adjourned until Mayor Fleischmann arrived. As Mayor Fleischmann entered the courthouse he was summoned by Mr. Zeh in a supreme court action for damages.

Mr. Zeh also appeared as complainant against Bridges.

Mayor Fleischmann talked with every one who had claims against him. Then he made the following settlements by check:

Ex-Mayor William D. Brimmer, as counsel for Mr. Zeh, \$150; Kingston Electric company, for broken windows, \$80; George Hutton, for damages to building, \$10; recorder's court, \$35; Joseph M. Fowler, his attorney, \$75. After that the complaint was withdrawn and Bridges discharged.

"It's rather expensive," said Mayor Fleischmann as he entered his car, "but I want to get to Fleischmann's Corners before dark."

The Cincinnati mayor has a large estate near Kingston which is known as Fleischmann's Corners.

It Was a Mean Yankee Trick.

"Send a bloomin' pothole to room 214 at once!" Trembling with fright and excitement, a wild-eyed young man rushed up to the clerk of the Auditorium Annex demanding instant aid, says a Chicago dispatch. The clerk recognized him as N. F. Hunter, a member of the All Star British golf team. He had left his room early for a stroll along the lake front, leaving his brother, also a golfer, asleep in their room. When he returned no brother was to be seen. Where the large folding bed had stood a chiffonier appeared. The chiffonier was a hollow sham that did service in the night as a folding bed. It had closed up like a jackknife, and Brother Hunter was securely imprisoned.

Offers \$50,000 For a Correggio.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said by W. C. Fuchs to have offered \$50,000 for a painting owned by Mr. Fuchs, says a Chicago dispatch. It is Correggio's "Cupid Disarmed." Professor Fuchs paid \$1,000 for the painting a few months ago and soon after discovered its value. He refuses to sell for less than \$100,000. The genuineness of the painting has been satisfactorily established. Foreign art collectors are making bids for the painting.

Burglar Finds Safety Deposit Vault.

Harry Muzzey, alias Steven J. Lawler, arrested for burglary in St. Louis, admitted to the police that he rented a box in a safety deposit vault as a storage place for his plunder.